

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By **Philip White.**

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

General Assembly.

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 25.—The bill to emancipate certain slaves the property of John Bird of Burke, was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Montgomery, ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the House of Commons, stating they had passed the resolution relative to defining the salaries and fees of State Officers, &c. and had amended the same by adding the following words, "and also the fees of practising Attorneys," and asking the concurrence of the Senate to the amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. McLeod presented the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so altering the present Acts of Assembly regulating the taking of depositions, as to compel the parties taking depositions to file their interrogatories in the court in which the action may be pending, upon his giving due notice thereof to the other party; particularly when they are to be taken beyond the limits of the State, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Welborn presented the following resolution which was read and referred to a committee of the whole House:

Resolved, That it is expedient to alter the present Supreme Court System, in such way as to divide the state into three districts, and that the Supreme Court be holden in each of the districts, with the same powers as the present Supreme Court possesses.

Mr. Joyner presented a bill concerning company musters and to repeal part of an act passed in 1806, to revise the militia laws of this state relative to Infantry.

Mr. Love presented the petition of John Allison, on the subject of a road therein mentioned.

Mr. Hargrave presented the petition of John Jarrett—Referred to the committee of Claims.

Friday, 26th.—Mr. Pearsall from the balloting committee for Brigadier General of the 10th brigade, reported that Richard D. Spaight McLean, was duly elected.

Mr. Britain presented the petition of Joseph King and others of Buncombe, on the subject of a bridge therein mentioned.

Saturday, 27th.—Mr. Speight presented a bill, fixing the salary hereafter to be paid to the Civil Engineer, at 2500 dollars per annum.

Mr. Seawell from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 23d inst. instructing them to inquire into the expediency of restricting the power of the Governor to grant pardons, &c. returned the same and begged leave to be discharged from the further consideration thereof—Agreed to.

Monday, 29th.—The following resolution was presented:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Commons, that this present General Assembly will adjourn sine die, on the 20th day of December ensuing.

The resolution, on motion of Mr. Carson, was postponed indefinitely.

The following resolution was presented, which was agreed to:

Resolved, that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the power of Courts of Equity on application in behalf of orphans to sell the lands of their ancestor, for the purpose of discharging debts before the personal property of the estate is exhausted.

Tuesday, 30th.—Mr. Shober presented the petition of Isaac Barr, of Stokes county, praying to be divorced from his wife Elizabeth; and Mr. Pearsall, the petition of Ann Bunn, praying to be divorced from her husband Nathaniel Bunn; which were referred to the committee of Divorce and Alimony.

Mr. Britain presented the petition of James Allen, of Buncombe county, on the subject of a turnpike road; and Mr. Carson, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Burke county, praying for an appropriation to complete a road therein mentioned.

Mr. Davidson, from the committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Col. John Jarrett, of Davidson county, reported a resolution, directing the Treasurer to pay to him fifty dollars, the amount of a fine recovered of him by the State, and which had been paid by the petitioner.

Mr. Barringer presented a bill to amend the act establishing a college in the western part of the state.

The bill to emancipate certain slaves therein named, the property of Jonathan

Bird, of Burke county, was, on its third reading, rejected.

The engrossed bill to divorce Mary Wilson, of Buncombe county, from her husband James Hawkins, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Wednesday, Dec. 1.—The Speaker laid before the Senate, a communication from the Public Treasurer, on the subject of the salary of the Civil Engineer; which was referred to the committee of Internal Improvements.

The bill to authorize Charles C. Copridge to collect the arrears of taxes due him, was read the second time, passed, and ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 25.—On motion, the bill to repeal the act encouraging Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in this State, was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to change the mode of selling lands under execution, was read the second time. Mr. Graham moved for its indefinite postponement, which was carried. The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Underwood, and were yeas 86—nays 37.

Friday, 26th.—Mr. Carson presented the petition of Charles Lewis and Benj. Hyde of Rutherford, on the subject of a public road passing through their lands.

The following bills were presented and read the first time:

By Mr. Bodenhammer, a bill to compel the clerks of the County and Superior Courts, the Clerk and Master in Equity and the Register of Davidson county, to keep their respective offices at the Court House in said county.

By Mr. Smith, a bill giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Anson, of pleas and prosecutions of the State.

Mr. Graham presented the following resolution, which passed its first reading:

Whereas, disease and death are scattered through many parts of this state, by the erection of Dams and flooding of lands covered with vegetable matter; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of compelling all persons who may hereafter erect dams to see and remove all vegetable matter off the lands intended to be flooded, anterior to the erection of such dams, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bain from the select committee relative to the public printing, reported a bill on the subject, to amend an act passed in 1818, prescribing the manner in which the public printing shall be regulated.

Saturday, 27th.—On motion of Mr. Alston of Halifax, the committee of Finance were instructed to prepare and bring in a bill to change the mode of taxing pedlars, so as to compel them to take out licence from the Comptroller for the whole state, instead of the present system; and on the further motion of Mr. Alston, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of lowering the tax on those who retail goods on the navigable streams in this state.

Mr. Nealey presented a resolution directing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the militia laws of this state, relative to the Cavalry.

Mr. Gordon presented the petition of Joseph Medley of Anson.

The following bills were presented and read the first time.

A bill for the better regulation of the third regiment of the Burke militia. Referred to the military committee.

A bill to amend an act passed in 1819, to provide for the payment of witnesses in certain cases. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

The balloting committee for Cavalry officers of the 11th brigade, reported that Miles J. Robinson was elected Colonel, James A. Means Lieut. Colonel, and Wilson N. Parks Major.

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1820, limiting the time within which Judgments before a Justice of the Peace may be revived, was rejected on the second reading.

The Committee of Internal Improvements, made a report unfavorable to the petition of Charles Lewis and others of Rutherford—concurrent in.

On motion, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire what amendments were necessary to be made in the existing law regulating the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution.

Monday, 29th.—The select committee to whom was referred the communication of the Governor, relative to the expected visit of Gen. La Fayette, reported that the committee had had the same under consideration, and directed him to report the following resolutions, and to recommend their adoption:

Resolved unanimously, That the Governor be authorised and requested to make such arrangements for the reception of Gen. La Fayette,

should he visit this state, as may comport with the dignity of the state, and the respect due to the illustrious guest of the nation; and that he assure the General of the deep and grateful sense entertained by the people of this state of the value and importance of his services in obtaining the independence they enjoy.

Resolved, That the Governor of the state be authorised to draw on the Treasurer for the sums necessary to carry the preceding resolution into effect.

The report was concurred in, and the resolutions passed their first, second and third readings.

On motion,

Resolved, that the committee of Finance be instructed to inquire whether the monies charged in the Treasurer's account, as paid to Hamilton Fulton, State Engineer, for salary during the last year, were for his services as Engineer, or whether part, or what part of the same, was for services rendered anterior to 1823; and, further, that they inquire whether the sum paid Mr. Fulton the last year was for that year, or for what other purpose.

Tuesday 30th.—Mr. Skinner, from the select committee on the road laws, reported that the committee had had the subject under consideration, and directed him to report a bill prescribing the mode of turning or altering a public road, and for other purposes. Which bill was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Swain presented a bill to authorise the making a turnpike road from the Saluda Gap, in Buncombe county, by way of Smith's, Murraysville, Asheville, and the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line. Read the first time and passed.

The bill giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Anson of pleas and prosecutions of the state, was, on its second reading, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to compel the clerks of the county and superior courts, the clerk and master in Equity, and the Register, of Davidson county, to keep their respective offices at the court house in said county, was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Wednesday, Dec. 1.—Mr. Edmonston presented the petition of several citizens of Haywood county, praying for the establishment of a road, as described in their petition. Referred to the committee on roads.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the 5th and 6th section of an act passed in the year 1820, entitled "An act concerning the marriage of female infants," and report by bill or otherwise.

The bill prescribing the mode of turning or altering a public road, was, on its second reading, postponed indefinitely.

A Dublin paper states, that three Bishopricks have recently been erected in the United States by the Pope, and that priests will be shortly, if they have not been already, consecrated for them. The Sees are—first, St. Louis, in the State of Missouri. For this See, the Rev. Rosatti, superior of the Lazarists, in the Diocese of the Bishop Dubourgh, has been nominated. He is an Italian, and a man of great virtue. Second, Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan. To fill this, choice has been made of the Rev. Mr. Richards, who is also a member of Congress; he has laboured constantly on that mission, with the fortitude and spirit of an Apostle. The third is Vincennes, in the State of Indiana; the choice of a person for this See is not yet determined by the American prelates. *Nat. Journal.*

Lord Mansfield was desirous of long life, and whenever he had an old man to examine, he generally asked what his habits of living had been. To this interrogatory an aged person replied, that he had never been drunk in his life. "See, gentlemen," said his lordship, turning to a young barrister, "what temperance will do." The next of equally venerable appearance, gave a very different account of himself, he had not gone to bed sober for 40 years. See my lord, said the young barrister, what a social glass will do. "Well, gentlemen," replied his lordship, "it only proves that some sorts of timber keep better when they are wet, and others when they are dry."

A gentleman in Edinburgh is in possession of the cap which the Earl of Argyll, who was beheaded in 1685, wore upon the scaffold. It is of white satin, lined with linen, and having a border beautifully wrought. It is also much stained with the blood which flowed from the veins of the noble martyr. The gentleman is a tory, but feels a profound and becoming veneration for this sad relic of one of Scotland's greatest patriots.

New Goods.

100 PACKAGES of European, India and domestic Dry Goods, received by the last arrivals, and are offered at wholesale and retail, at a small advance from cost. Also, Cotton and Wool Cards, 25 cases Straw Baskets, 100 nests of band and packing boxes, 5 trunks shell, ivory, brass and imitation Cornu Wool Hats, &c.

The above articles have been selected for this market, and worthy the attention of country merchants, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

E. E. LEWIS.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 6t36

J. F. & John Lippett,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
HAY-STREET, Fayetteville, North-Carolina.

offer for sale, for cash or produce,
15 Hhds Sugar
35 bbls do.
10 bbls loaf do.
55 bags Coffee
20 bags pepper, allspice and ginger
20 hhd molasses
25 bbls N. E. Rum
10 do. Northern Gin
5 do. Malaga Wine
200 kegs cut nails and brads, assorted, 4d to 40d
30 tons Swedes Iron, assorted
1000 lbs German Steel
1350 do. blistered Steel
250 do. cast Steel
2500 do. share moulds
1500 do. hoop Iron
2000 do. sheet Iron
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt
700 do. Sound Salt
40 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
10 do. do. 6 wool Cards
50 do. 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass
100 reams Wrapping paper
25 do. Writing do.
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder
3 do. Shot, assorted
2 do. bar Lead
10 bbls tanner's Oil
20 do. Mackerel
20 half bbls do.
8 crates Stone Jugs, assorted
1500 lbs Saltpetre
500 do. Alum
500 do. Brimstone
Bagging, Bale Rope and twine
With an assortment of PAINTS, OIL, and DYE-STUFFS.
Also, a constant supply of wool machine Cards.
October 28, 1824. 8t38

H. G. Nelson

HAS just received, by the last arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia, one hundred packages

Boots and Shoes,
well selected for this market. Also,
100 doz. Pocket-Books and Wallets
20 do. Goat Skins
15 do. coloured Morocco Skins
12 do. lining Skins
50 reams Writing Paper
10 cases wool Hats
20 doz. morocco Hats
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins, &c.
All of which are offered at wholesale, at a small advance from cost. Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the above goods and prices.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 6t36

Hardware and Cutlery.

DAVID B. CRANE & CO. have just rec'd their full importation of **HARDWARE** and **Cutlery**, direct from England. Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer at wholesale to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 9t39

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray and Co.
HAVE received their full importation of DRY GOODS, direct from New-York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of goods here at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience. The stock of Groceries is equally extensive.

Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now than heretofore, in this market.
Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1824. 9t39

New Supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of Goods, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 6mt48
N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

Latest Fall Fashions.

THE subscribers have just received, from Mr. Charles C. Watson, of Philadelphia, the latest fashions of that city; and they avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of informing their customers, and all others who wish fashionable clothes made, that they are well prepared, as usual, to execute all orders in their line of business, in a style of workmanship which, they believe, will bear a comparison with any in the state. Orders from a distance will be punctually executed, and garments forwarded to any part of the country that may be required.
CANON & TEMPLETON.
Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1824. 2t

Charles Biles' Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Biles, dec'd. are hereby notified to come forward immediately, and make payment, as it is desired to settle the estate as soon as possible; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAM'L. I. EMERY, } Adm'r.
ALEX'R. BOYD, }
Nov. 18, 1824. 5t33

Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 21st of December next, will be sold, at the late residence of Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec'd. the following valuable property, belonging to said estate, viz:

Fourteen likely negroes, consisting of men, women and children; two tracts of land, one tract lying on the waters of Deal's creek, adjoining David Craig, Wm. Cozort, and others, containing one hundred and eighteen acres; the other tract lying on the main road leading from Salisbury to Statesville, six miles from the former place, adjoining Alfred Macay, and others, containing seventy-six acres.

The above lands will be shewn to any person desirous to purchase, by application to either of the subscribers, previous to the day of sale.

Terms of credit will be made known on the day of sale.

JESSE PINKSTON, } Ex'rs.
MESHACK PINKSTON, }
Nov. 13, 1824. 5t37

Estate of Jos. Hamilton, dec'd.

THE subscribers having qualified, on the 21st day of October, 1824, as the executors of the last will and testament of the said Joseph Hamilton, deceased, do hereby notify all persons having legal demands against the estate of the said testator, to present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise they shall be forever barred; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

AUDLEY HAMILTON,
NANCY HAMILTON,
JOHN McDOWELL.
Rutherford co. N. C. Oct. 22, 1824. 7t38

Was taken Up,

ON the 15th day of November, 1824, and committed to the jail of Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, a runaway, who says he belongs to William Brown, living in Georgia, 15 miles from Petersburg; he calls himself Tom Petre; he is part Indian, five feet 3 1/2 inches high; and on the 17th inst. was tried before 3 Justices of the Peace, on a charge of killing hogs in the woods, and was committed again for trial at our next Superior Court in May next,—where his owner is requested to attend to the same, pay charges, and take him away; or he may take him out by paying charges at any time previous, by giving security, or bond, for his appearance at court for trial.

JNO. B. MAHAN, Jailor.
Nov. 29, 1824. 3t36

Doct. J. M. Slaughter,

HAVING settled himself in Concord, A. C. offers his services to the inhabitants of the Town and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession. He may be found at his shop, one door north of the Post-office, except when absent on professional business.
Oct. 4, 1824. 2t6

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. on Saturday the 25th day of December next.

A. D. MURPHEY, President.
Oct. 25, 1824. 5t37

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of this company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, Rowan county, on Friday, the 24th day of December next.

A. D. MURPHEY, President.
Oct. 24, 1824. 5t37

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his shoe-shop from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.
Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1t

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 16th of October, 1824, a negro man named Adam, aged 27 years. He was lodged in the jail of Randolph county on the 19th or 20th inst.; and was taken out of said jail on the 8th of November, 1824, by the subscriber, and taken on home, with a pair of hand-cuffs on. On arriving at the he was left in a room with a small boy; whilst the family was at supper in another room, by some means Adam slipped out of the door, and made his escape. At the time he was taken up, he had several free papers in his possession. The said boy Adam has a scar on his right hand, occasioned by a wagon wheel. He had on, when he went away, a snuff-colored surcoat, with hand-cuffs, well rivetted. He has heretofore passed as a brickmaker, and as a free man when last taken up. One hundred dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro.

MACK CRUMP.
Davidson county, N. C. Nov. 9, 1824. 2t44

New Cash Store.

I HAVE just opened a new and extensive assortment of reasonable and fashionable

GOODS,

which I have carefully selected from the markets of Philadelphia and New-York, and purchased with cash; and I now offer them to the public at the lowest prices. However, I do not wish the public to take my word for it, but will thank them to call and examine for themselves, as I feel satisfied that I can offer them inducements to "call again." Even those who have not the cash to purchase, will do me a favor by calling, and examining my prices. A. TORRENCE.
Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1824. 35

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their STORE in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.
Concord, Sept. 1824. 143

Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Removal.

MARTIN F. REVELL, Tailor, Salisbury, returns his sincere thanks to those who have encouraged him in his line of business, since his commencement in this place, and avails himself of this opportunity of informing the public in general, that he has removed his business to the shop in Main-street, recently occupied by J. B. Hampton as a silversmith shop, he having removed his business in an adjoining room.

M. F. Revell also informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from New-York and Philadelphia, which he will be happy to have a sufficient opportunity to exhibit, in an equal style to any that he has received. He likewise has just got some additional force, which will enable him to despatch work on a short notice. He hopes by his assiduity to business and neatness of work, to merit an equal share of encouragement.

N. B. M. F. Revell will be glad to take an apprentice to the above business, if he can get one on suitable terms.
Nov. 29, 1824. 244

New Goods.

BY the Steam Boat Columbia, now within 12 miles of Cheraw on her passage up, will be received most of the following Goods; the residue will be received in 8 or 10 days:

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Bellows, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Screwplates Files, &c. Mill, Pit and cross cut Saws, wire and hair Sifters, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales and Saddlery, (assorted) Mackerel, Shad, Codfish, mess and prime Beef, Linseed and Tanner's Oil, Paints, Putty, Glass, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, bagging and seine Twine, Lead, Patent and Buck Shot, Dupont's FF. Powder, Iron and Steel, assorted sizes and qualities; Plough moulds, Nixon's patent ploughs, superior to any other.

Also, Whittemore's cotton and wool Cards, black and white Hats, from the best manufacturers and of the newest fashions; a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Straw Gypsy Bonnets, fancy and common Chairs, Northern Cheese, together with a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Maderia, Colmanar, Tenuferre and Malaga Wines, Jamaica, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Molasses, Northern Gin and Whiskey, London Porter, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs, Salspetre, Indigo, Copra, Bottles, Corks, &c. &c.

From the above general and extensive assortment, dealers in goods can be furnished with almost every article in their line. These goods have been purchased from the New-York Auctions, importers and best stores, with great care, and every advantage for buying cheap; and will be sold to Merchants by wholesale, for cash, at prices as favorable as they can be bought of regular dealers in any southern town or city, adding extra expenses.

Cash paid for Cotton.

Cash and Goods advanced on cotton and other produce.

Cotton and all kinds of produce received and forwarded by the Steam Boat Columbia, on the others, are invited to call and examine the above goods. BEERS, BUNNELL & Co.
Cheraw, Nov. 8, 1824. 437

STEAM-BOATS

Pee Dee and Columbia,

To run between Cheraw and Georgetown

THE owners of these Boats have respectively put them in the best order; they are now running their first trips, and will hereafter, as far as is practicable, leave the above places regularly and alternately: a Boat to arrive at, and one to leave, each place every three to five days. Each Boat will render to the other, in case of need, every aid to insure expedition and safety. Experience has sanctioned the maxim, that "no business is worth pursuing, that will not pay insuring."

To add safety to expedition, Insurance, Agencies and Policies have been procured at New-York, the benefits of which are offered to shippers by these Boats, on the following terms:

Freight of Cotton per bag, 75 cents, including Insurance. In case of loss, the cotton to be valued at the price current of the day of shipment, at Cheraw.

Up Freights will be insured at one-fourth of one per cent. on their value. The Freights of Freight, and the cost of the Policies, are made on many others. A new printed list will show the regular Rates.

Cotton and other freight will be received and forwarded by these boats, to any agent or factor, free of any other charges than storage and expenses actually paid out.

No pains will be spared to insure expedition, safety and satisfaction, and thereby to merit public patronage. Application to be made to the subscribers at Cheraw.

BEERS, BUNNELL & Co.
Agents for Columbia.
HENRY N. MILLER,
Agent, Cheraw Steam Boat Company.
Cheraw, Nov. 6, 1824. 366

The Medley.

SAGE TEA.

The Monthly Review, in Reviewing Phillips' History of Vegetables, 1822, respecting Sage, says, "that the Dutch have been long in the habit of drying Sage leaves to resemble tea, for which they collect not only their own but all the great quantities from the south of France. They pack them in cases, and take them out to China; for every pound of Sage, they get in exchange four pounds of tea, the Chinese preferring it to the best of their own tea." If this assertion be correct, and if it was possible that a similar trade could be carried on by the English, (considering the greatness of the consumption of foreign tea,) the labour that would be caused by it would be extraordinarily great; the process of drying and curling could be easily done, and it would employ both young and old in its preparation.

[London Magazine.

Substitution of Potatoes for Soap.

M. Cadet de Vaux proposes to wash linen by the application of potatoes only three parts boiled, instead of soap. The following is an experiment on this subject, made by M. Hericart de Thury, the report of which, signed by him, has been published:

The linen experimented on consisted of the clothes of adults and children, sheets, coverlids, table linen, towels, brewer's aprons, hospital linen, &c. The whole was first thrown into a tub to soak for about an hour; it was next placed in a copper of hot water, from which the pieces were taken to be thoroughly rubbed, with the prepared potatoes, as is usual with soap; thus prepared, and after having been well rubbed, and wrung, it was a second time put into the copper with a quantity of the prepared potatoes, and after boiling for half an hour, was taken out, turned, thoroughly rubbed, wrung, and again thrown in for some minutes; it was then well rinsed in a large quantity of water, was put into cold water for half an hour, afterwards into a press to drain, and then hung up to dry. The whole time occupied was about two hours and a half; the linen was perfectly clean, free from all grease, and looked very white.

In the state of Louisiana, the cultivation of the sugar cane, for the present year, produces forty thousand hogsheads of sugar, which, at the valuation of seventy five dollars per hogshead, amounts to two millions eight hundred thousand dollars. The next article, the cotton plant, is worthy of notice, and produces this year forty thousand bales of cotton, of three hundred and fifty pounds each. This, at a valuation of forty dollars per bale, amounts to one million six hundred thousand dollars. In the next place, molasses, rice, corn, &c. have been estimated at six hundred thousand dollars, making an aggregate of five millions of dollars. The population of that state averages about three persons to each square mile, and yet such are already the results. Who does not see in this, the future grandeur of the western world.

QUICK WORK.

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER.

Who'll pick a bale of cotton with Louisiana? Aye, and get it to market in the same time and distance? We throw the gauntlet to the cotton Planters of all states beyond our own, and as it is but fair that they should know our speed, we state that on or about the 28th of July last, one of our worthy river planters commenced picking with his ordinary number of hands at daylight, dried, ginned and completed a bale by 2 P. M. and before midnight this bale of cotton, weighing about 350 lbs. was in a steam-boat at our levee, a distance of 82 miles from the spot where it was displayed on the shrub in the morning. If this statement should excite any doubts in the minds of our citizens, we are ready to give the names of the planters and the commercial house, a member of which was at the plantation when it was picked, and accompanied it down the river.

Large and round Turnip.—Mr. Wm. Whitaker, of Attleborough, (Mass.) has this year raised and exhibited at this office, a round Turnip weighing eighteen pounds, and measuring forty-two inches in circumference; and what is worthy of notice, it was only eighty days from the time the seed was put into the earth, before the turnip was gathered. "Beat this if you can."

God doth cure, but the physician taketh the money for it.

DOCTORATES IN DIVINITY.

The Rev. Mr. Beman of Troy, N. Y. has publicly declined receiving the degree of doctor in divinity, which was recently conferred on him by the corporation of Williams College.

He informs the public that he does not refuse that honor on account of the degree which conferred it. He would have been the same, "had the honor emanated from any other quarter—or had all the colleges in the country united in the same act of public notice. He assures the Trustees and Faculty of that Institution, that he has "fellowship with them in every thing but in making doctors of divinity."

He considers this honorary degree as "contrary to the spirit of the gospel—productive of practical mischief in the church of Christ—and so managed at the present day, as to become liable to additional animadversion." Ch. Mirror.

Lord Byron.—Of this brilliant meteor of the moral world, it is apparent, we shall have many memoirs furnished ere long. Among the writers of whom we have the best hope is Thomas Moore—a gentleman whose independence of spirit is only equalled by his mind. He is every way qualified to biographize his illustrious friend: in addition to the documents he has in his possession for that purpose, the friendship that existed between him and Byron, and the congeniality of their pursuits and feelings, guarantee that his work will present the truest image of the departed. He will write without fear, and will doubtless reap a mete harvest for his labour—the favour and reward of the literary community.

FROM THE SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER.

The London Christian Observer thus concludes a Review of the last annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society: "Before concluding a view of the Bible Society's operations, we must look literally to the 'ends of the earth,' and the most distant 'isles of the sea.' Letters have been received from the Missionaries in Labrador and Greenland, expressive of their warm gratitude for the seasonable supplies of the Scriptures which the Esquimaux and Greenlanders have received through the intervention of the Society; while the printing of the New Testament is at the same time carrying on, by its aid, in those islands of the Southern Ocean, which from their recent profession of Christianity, offer at the present moment so interesting a spectacle. Some copies of the Acts of the Apostles in the Tahitian language, have just been received in this country, the Gospels having been previously printed."

Melancholy Occurrence.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 24th ult. contains an account of a most afflictive dispensation of divine providence, which occurred on the Hudson river. On Tuesday last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the sloop Neptune, captain Halstead, on her passage from New York to Newburgh, and when within about five miles of the latter place, was suddenly struck by a flaw of wind, upset, and immediately sunk, having on board fifty-one persons, thirty-four of whom were drowned, including eleven women. "The remainder saved themselves by the use of planks and sticks of wood, upon which they floated until they were discovered from the shore, and boats despatched to their assistance. Captain Halstead, we are told, was not on board, but remained in New York when the vessel sailed.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 15.

Dreadful accident.—On Wednesday morning, 13th Oct. between nine and ten o'clock, part of the floor of the fifth story of Mr. Gough's factory in Manchester, suddenly gave way, and with a tremendous crash carried every thing with it until it reached the ground floor; by which accident, upwards of twenty persons, chiefly young women, employed as reellers, were killed, and several shockingly maimed and bruised. It would appear, from the nature of the accident, that the walls were not sufficiently strong to support the immense weight of iron and tiling; for by the vibration of the machinery employed in the factory, a part of the upper wall of the building was bulged out, by which means the iron that supported one of the arches of the fifth floor gave way, which caused that arch to fall upon the floor under it, which in its turn, sunk under the weight, and thus proceeded through the different floors, destroying every thing in its frightful progress—machinery and persons, employed in its destructive range.

SURGICAL.

Dr. Civiale, of France, has invented a method of destroying the stone in the bladder without resorting to the knife. Out of 23 patients he has cured 9, and the others are in a fair way of recovery, by his treatment.

Seventy tracts of land, consisting of from five to ten thousand acres, were sold at Huntington, Carroll county, Tennessee, on the 18th and 19th ultimo, for taxes, at 43 cents per hundred acres. Raleigh Paper.

RATS! RATS!

One of the late London papers contains a well authenticated recent case of a child having been bitten by rats, at night, in bed, in such a way as to have been nearly killed by loss of blood. Several instances of the kind have occurred in the United States. [Although the very moment of casting our eyes on the above paragraph in a New-York paper, we were told of 4 persons having been bitten by rats in one house in Winchester, on the same night. They slept in separate rooms, and the rats visited almost every bed. The persons bled severely.] Winchester Repub.

NEW-ORLEANS.

A writer in the Louisiana Advertiser of the 12th ult. complains of the negligent manner in which the interments in the Protestant Burial Ground in that city, are made. He asserts, "after the late heavy falls of rain, there were from eighteen to twenty inches of water on the surface of the ground, on which a great number of coffins were seen floating, and being agitated by the wind, were driven in different directions, knocking against each other, and forming a deadly representation of a sham sea-fight. The dry weather and the hot sun which we have experienced since, has in some measure caused the water to evaporate, and with it, of course, the miasma to be drawn into the atmosphere, and no doubt the pernicious effect of it has much contributed to the continuance of the epidemic which has caused so much desolation."

SPAIN.

The condition of Spain is wretched in the extreme. As if the oppression of the French and papal domination and foreign war and a miserable government were not calamity enough, the poor Spaniards are perpetually quarrelling among themselves. Some of the provinces are in such a state of fermentation, that the government will have no small difficulty in restoring them to order.

"At Cordova the phrenzy of the populace was such that they forced the gates of the prison, where they committed every species of cruelty and outrage to the cry of 'Long live the absolute King and religion.' The result has been that 20 defenceless prisoners were murdered, besides a great number wounded."

BRAZIL.

The population of Brazil, says a writer in the Electric Review for September, according to the last census, amounted to upwards of four millions, of whom nearly one half is supposed to be free, viz: 843,000 whites, 426,000 mulattoes, 260,000 Indians, and 160,000 free blacks. Its revenue, which, in 1818, amounted to little more than fourteen millions of francs, had risen, in 1820, to sixty-one millions, and in 1823, to sixty-six millions, and it is rapidly augmenting. Possessed of from a thousand to twelve hundred leagues of coast, with the finest ports in the world, an immense interior navigation, excellent fisheries, a geographical position peculiarly advantageous, a territory capable of affording sustenance to a population of a hundred millions, and abounding with the finest timber for ship building—with immense natural advantages, nothing but a bad government can hinder this rising empire from becoming one of the greatest maritime states in the new world. New-York Observer.

At Clare assizes, Ireland, a strolling beggar, named Laughin, was found guilty of man-slaughter, in frightening Miss Stackpole, an elderly lady, to death. Knowing that she had a great dread of the typhus fever, he went to her house, seized her by the wrist, and with a view of extorting something, told her that his clothes belonged to a person who died of that disease. The fright was so great as to occasion her death in a few hours.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The prospect which this gentleman has at this time of succeeding Mr. Monroe, as Chief Magistrate of the United States, may render his religious character a subject of interesting inquiry with some of our readers. A clergyman, who travelled in Tennessee in 1823, and remained some time at the General's house, states, in a letter lately published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, that he was favored with a pious and godly mother, who early instructed him in the essential doctrines of the Gospel, and imbued his mind with correct evangelical principles; and that the General gives his testimony in favor of the religion of the Bible and the heart, although, as yet, he makes no public profession. The editor of the same paper states, that the pastor of the church at Nashville has recently visited New York, and stated while there, that Mrs. Jackson was a member and bright ornament of his church, and that the General stood propounded for membership. No persons acquainted with his character, will suspect him of hypocrisy.

FROM THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.
The following letter is at least as authentic as some that have appeared in certain prints: it was handed us by a friend for publication. We give it as we received it, however, without vouching for its authenticity:

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Nashville.

The latest advices from Washington City, are, that should Crawford be elected President, Binns and Noah, being foreigners, are to be sent to the Creek Nation to improve the breed of the Indians, and in some twenty years the new breed of whites. The latest news from Tennessee is, that, should Jackson be elected, he has made such threats against Binns and Noah as to induce them to have their passage engaged on the 4th day of March next, the one for Jerusalem, the other for Cork,—as their necks are becoming very ticklish under the "2d Section."

It is reported that in case of Jackson's success, Ritchie has concluded to leave the old Dominion, and travel with John Randolph over Europe, for the purpose of establishing limited Monarchies.

ELECTION BY CONGRESS.

It is now universally admitted that unless the "Election light on" the Hero of Orleans, no other candidate can possibly obtain it in the Electoral Colleges, and it must devolve on the House of Representatives. In that event, it is equally certain the three highest persons, as prescribed by the Constitution, will be Jackson, Adams, and Crawford. The latter can obtain only the state of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and Delaware, amounting to four votes; consequently, after the first ballot, his name will, as is usual in such cases, be dropped. Mr. Adams cannot, by the most liberal calculation, receive more than eight votes, viz. the six New England states, together with New-York and Illinois. General Jackson, at the same time, will be supported by the remaining twelve states, and on the second balloting will (we speak advisedly) receive the additional vote of North Carolina, which will determine the question. A. Y. Patriot.

Of the whole number of the New York representatives in Congress, who took part in the Washington caucus, but one has been re-elected; and that one, Mr. Cambreleng, succeeded from causes altogether foreign to that question. The Sixty Six will live in history. Nat. Gazette.

New-York.—A letter from a very respectable gentleman, received in this city, explicitly states, that Mr. Clay will receive the seven votes hitherto allowed him in that state, and perhaps two or three of the four allowed to Mr. Crawford. Time alone can solve the doubts thrown upon this point. Aurora.

Mr. Birbeck, a distinguished British Emigrant settled in Illinois, has been appointed by the Governor, Secretary of State, in that respectable commonwealth.

An Ingenious Escape.—A few days since a convict in the Massachusetts state prison, was directed to make a large sofa. He made it with a false bottom and stuffed it with some light materials. In the space formed between the top and the lower bottom, he contrived to introduce his body, at the time when the wagoner came to take away the piece of furniture. He was a small man, and his weight was not sufficient to produce any suspicion in the mind of the driver. The sofa thus loaded, was accordingly stowed away in the baggage wagon, and our hero effected his escape in a manner that for some time eluded the detection of the officers. Balt. Pat.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 30.

Latest from Gibraltar and Spain.

The ship Hesperus, in 39 days from Gibraltar, arrived at New York yesterday morning. She left there October 18, and brings Madrid dates to October 12. A convention had been published between the Spanish and French governments. It bears date the 30th of June last, and stipulates that the French troops in Spain, at that date, should continue in the kingdom to the 1st of January, 1825, and in addition to former places occupied, the French army were to garrison Saragossa and Cardona. Aurora.

The U. S. schooner Shark, from a cruise in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, and last from Havana, in 13 days, arrived at New-York, on Wednesday the 24th inst. Thomas Randall, Esq. Special Agent to Cuba from the United States, came passenger.

There has not been a case of malignant fever on board her since she sailed from the United States. The officers and crew are all in good health.

The U. S. schooner Grampus was left at Havana 9th inst. all well.

The U. S. ship Peacock had a boisterous passage of 50 days from Rio Janeiro to Valparaiso, where she arrived on the 15th of July. She remained till the last of the month, and arrived at Callao about the middle of August. Nat. Jour.

The Muse.

STANZAS.

Where's the man who seeks for fame?
Haste! the laurel give him;
Unfold the scroll and write his name,
'Tis all the grave will leave him.

Where is he who seeks for gold?
Give! let nought annoy it:
When a few brief days are told,
No more can he enjoy it.

Where's the bosom swelled with pride?
Spare! I would not wound it:
For death will twine at eventide,
And smother all its sound.

Where's the mind on pleasure bent?
Pour a double measure—
Health and life to-morrow spent,
Gone will be the treasure.

On finding a pair of Shoes in the Bed of a Lady.
Well may suspicion shake its head,
Well may Clarinda's spouse be jealous,
When the dear wanton takes to bed
Her very shoes—because they are fellows.

Moral and Religious.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: It gives me much pleasure to see a part of your paper devoted to the moral and religious improvement of your readers. Men may be well informed on political and historical subjects,—they may have greatly distinguished themselves by their literary and scientific attainments, and yet this information be extremely imperfect on one subject, and that, too, the most interesting ever addressed to man; the subject connected with his existence in a future world. I send you an extract from a communication of "the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions." The cause of missions and that of christianity, or genuine religion, are believed, by thousands, to be indissolubly connected. I shall only add, that what Dr. Johnson said on another occasion can, with the strictest propriety, be applied to the subsequent extract; viz: "The critic ought to read it for its eloquence, the philosopher for its arguments, and the saint for its piety."

Yours, &c.

L.

1. Christianity is designed for the religion of the whole human race.—This is manifest on every page of the New Testament; and there is not a syllable which bears a contrary import. The spirit of the Gospel is universal love. It makes no distinction of age or sex, of rank or condition, of nation or civil constitution.

2. The character and circumstances of the heathen prove their need of the Gospel. Their general character, as it was 1800 years ago, is drawn with frightful accuracy, and in all its shades of guilt by the great Missionary to the Gentiles, in the first chapter of his epistle to the Romans. And the populous nations of the pagan world maintain substantially the same character now. They as really need the gospel as the Greeks and Romans did 1800 years ago. The commission given to Paul by Christ himself, (Acts 26, 18) implies beyond all possibility of denial, or evasion, that, without the Gospel, the nations of the earth would remain in the grossest moral darkness, in a state of alienation from God, of the remission of their sins. In regard to temporal things, they are degraded, oppressed, rendered poor and wretched by their vices, and subjected to the domination of sinful passions; but their temporal sufferings would hardly deserve to be mentioned here, did they not furnish an awful exhibition of the tendency of human depravity, and did they not suggest melancholy forebodings with respect to that future state, for which the only actual preparation is a continually descending progress in guilt and turpitude.

3. Wherever christianity has been introduced, it has proved an unspeakable benefit. The state of society has been immediately altered for the better. An elevated standard of morality has been framed. Multitudes have been actuated by a principle of enlarged benevolence. The female sex has been raised from its previous degradation. The people generally have been taught to think, and reason, and act, like immortal beings. Schools have been established; equitable laws have been enacted and administered; the hand of violence has been restrained; industry has prevailed; and science has greatly improved the condition of all classes of the community. God has been worshipped as a holy, gracious, and merciful being. Intercourse has been established between earth and heaven; and the sanctified spirit has been prepared for its everlasting residence in the mansions of the blessed.

4. The Gospel has been conveyed to heathen nations hitherto by missionaries only: nor is there any reason to suppose, that it will ever be conveyed in any other way. The efficacy of this method has been proved by a series of experiments, reaching from the time of Christ's ascension to the present day.

5. Gratitude for the Gospel received by our barbarous ancestors, from the hands of missionaries, urges that we should make the most suitable acknowledgment in our power, by sending the same glorious inheritance to those who have, at present, no part in it.

6. The people of the United States are more able than those of any other country, to make great and vigorous exertions in this cause. They sustain fewer public burdens; they possess a more abundant country; they witness more clearly the purifying and most powerful effects of the Gospel; and they possess, at least, equal facilities with any other people, for gaining access to the most distant nations. The possession of these great and peculiar public blessings imposes correspondent obligations. We know the sweets of liberty, of good government, of well regulated society, of industry, and social intercourse, and mental cultivation. All these things have been conferred upon us by that religion which will infallibly impart the same thing wherever it is received in its purity.

7. The success of modern missions should excite to increased activity.—Within a few years past, the triumphs of the cross have been signal. They have proved the presence and favor of God as fully as any miracles could do. In India, proud and bigoted Brahmins have yielded to the power of divine truth; many converted Hindoos are now preaching the Gospel to their countrymen; and Christian churches have been formed in the heart of the heathen world. The transformed Hottentots and Bushmen of southern Africa, and the christianized negroes of Sierra Leone, have convinced hundreds of intelligent witnesses, that the simple preaching of Christ and him crucified, can accomplish wonders in the moral renovation of man in the most hopeless circumstances. In the islands of the South Sea a change has been effected, which far surpasses anything which the most sanguine friends of christianity could have expected, within so short a period. Among the Indians of our own wilderness, the same glorious process has been commenced, and the most happy results have been experienced. The proofs of all this and much more are irresistible. For nearly 30 years, men of great intelligence, probity, public and private virtue, and general benevolence, have gratuitously, cheerfully, perseveringly, and at the expense of many sacrifices, attended frequent meetings to conduct the missionary concerns of large societies, and have felt themselves cheered, invigorated, and abundantly rewarded for all their care and responsibility, by what appeared to them the unquestionable success of their labors. Are these men deceived? Are their public and deliberate statements to be discredited at the hundredth rumour from the original story, which was very probably itself a falsehood? When Mr. Wilberforce stands up in the metropolis of the British empire, and in the presence of assembled thousands, exultingly gives thanks to God for the glorious display of his power and grace in the conversion of whole communities, does he speak concerning a subject of which he is entirely ignorant? Does this illustrious benefactor of his species engage in wild and fruitless enterprises? Let the history of the slave trade answer. Are his intelligence and his judgment questioned? Look at his influence with the British public. How was it acquired and how sustained? Does any man suspect his integrity, or his piety? Not an individual to whom his character is known; and who is ignorant of it, either in Europe or America?

8. The example of missionaries, who have finished their course with joy impels to action. What would be the advice of Elliot and Brainerd, of Swartz and Martyn, of Johnson and Ward? They knew by actual residence among pagans, how awful a calamity it is to be without God, and without hope in the world. Their conduct spoke the language of their hearts.—They thought no object too dear to be abandoned that they might themselves preach the gospel to the heathen. The example of the Apostles brings us the same conclusion. Not a single reason can be assigned why Paul should have submitted to so many toils and dangers, for the sake of making known the will of his Lord, which does not oblige the ministers of the present day to encounter similar toils and dangers for the same glorious end. The example of one who was greater than

the Apostles, comprises within itself the force of a thousand arguments.—His labors, during his personal ministry, were those of a missionary to the house of Israel; and in this character he went about doing good, and manifesting his glory to the people. When the same divine personage had finished the work of redemption, and had risen from the dead, he gave his parting injunction to his followers, *Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature:* a command not limited to any age or nation, but binding till it shall have been absolutely and perfectly obeyed.

THE SABBATH.

How lovely is the Sabbath! how rich are the hours of this hallowed day. The hum of industry breaks not in upon its peaceful moments, for man ceases from his labor to enjoy retirement and rest. The christian, abstracted from the labyrinths of business and worldly bustle and contention, enjoys, amid these holy hours, an unspeakable felicity; he awakes in the morning with new views and feelings, he looks abroad and sees nature smiling in undisturbed repose, he sees God around him, he is sensible of his omnipresence, he beholds him in the gently rustling leaf, in the radiant beams which usher with such effulgent beauty from the orient horizon; and while he

"Looks thro' nature up to nature's God," his affections become enraptured, and those emotions are excited, which qualify him for the devotions, the duties and the enjoyments of this consecrated day; he goes to the sanctuary with that holy fervour, that pious zeal, which should characterize a soldier of Christ, and prove his attachment to his cause; he takes his seat and offers his secret ejaculation; he realizes that the Lord is in his holy temple; he joins in the prayers and praises which are borne to heaven on devotion's breath, with emotions correspondent to those important services; he listens to the instructions which are founded upon, and drawn from the sacred scriptures, with understanding and with profit; he returns to his habitation and finds himself advancing in the holy and divine life; he carries the instructions of this holy day, with his pious feelings, through the week, which contribute a salutary influence amid the din of business, by imposing a powerful restraint on the propensities of his nature, and by exciting him to the discharge of every incumbent duty. It is thus the christian spends his Sabbaths, which are like mile-stones reminding him that he is constantly drawing nearer his journey's end—the heaven of glorious rest.

GERMANY.

Professor Grinthal, of Munich, has published the Third Part of an Essay on the inhabitants of the Moon. He undertakes to show, that the vegetation on the Moon's surface extends to 55 degrees of south latitude, and 65 degrees north latitude; that indications of the existence of living beings are found from 50 degrees north latitude to 37 degrees south latitude; and that there are appearances of artificial causes altering the surface. The author infers that there are artificial roads in various directions; and he also describes a great colossal edifice, resembling our cities on the most fertile part near the Moon's equator.

Christian Observer, Sept. 1824.

WANT OF LEISURE.

(Bunzlau, in Silesia.)—It was Sunday morning, and men, women and children were seated or stretched in the sun before their doors. "Why don't you go to church?" I called to a young white headed rogue who was basking himself, apparently half asleep, along a stone bench. "I have no time," was the reply; and he turned himself again to his repose.

[Tour in Germany.]

A circumstance of a novel kind occurred at St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, last week. A youthful couple presented themselves at the altar to be married. The bridegroom performed his part of the ceremony with due propriety, but when the consent of the bride was required, she remained silent, and the earnest persuasion of all the party could not induce her to speak. They were of course dismissed. On the following day, however, the capricious lady had then recovered her speech, and after a suitable admonition from the clergyman, they were married.

Sale.

ON Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th days of December next, will be sold at the plantation of William C. Love, seven miles east from Salisbury, on the Yadkin river, whereon Smith Blair dec'd. died, between
50 and 60,000 pounds of Seed Cotton;
4 or 5,000 bushels of Corn;
6 or 7,000 pounds of prime corn fed Pork;
the stock of Hogs, which is equal, if not superior, to any in the county; Horses, Cattle, Wagons, and sundry other property belonging to the estate of Smith Blair, dec'd., at a credit of twelve months; bonds and approved security will be required from the purchasers.
All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them; and those indebted to the estate, are hereby requested to make payment, as the executors are determined to settle the estate as early as a period as practicable.

JAMES SMITH, Executor.
EZRA ALLEMONG, Executor.
Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 13, 1824. 9136

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 33 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.
JA: FISHER.
October 18, 1824. 23

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRINES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.
Salisbury, July 5, 1824. 14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

Store-House at Mocksville, TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves.
ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.
Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 109

A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers.
Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.
Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. Oct. 4, 1824. 27

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, October term, A. D. 1824. John Evans and others vs. Charles Dalton and wife, Robert Winston and others. Original bill. It having heretofore been suggested to us, that Charles Dalton, one of the defendants in this case, hath died; and it appearing to us, that his heirs at law do not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks successively, that the heirs at law of said Charles Dalton, deceased, appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why they should not be made parties to the suit; otherwise the bill will be taken, pro confesso, as to them, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte against them. Witness John C. Blum, clerk and master of the said court, at office, the 4th Monday after 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1824. 6137
Price \$2 75. JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. C.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824: Robert Simonton vs. Edward B. Gaither; original attachment, returned levied on land, &c. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear before the next term of the said court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso. Test: R. SIMONTON, C. J. Price adv. \$4. 3mt37

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824: Robert Simonton vs. John Alexander; original attachment, returned levied on land, &c. It is ordered by the court, that unless the defendant in this suit appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will have judgment pro confesso, or a hearing ex parte, and that notice thereof be published three months in the Western Carolinian. Test: R. SIMONTON, C. J. Price adv. \$4. 3mt37